1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	2402	315	104	997
13.	Kerala	13825	222	33	2542
14.	Madhya Pradesh	129801	25360	19837	4605
15.	Maharashtra	251268	3244	2771	7173
16.	Manipur	2304	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	148	48	86	Nil
18.	Mizoram	7888	69	5211	937
19.	Nagaland	143	67	68	7
20.	Orissa	5020	595	312	2578
21.	Punjab	7050	566	6	982
22.	Rajasthan	8858	1085	1440	1289
23.	Sikkim	841	13	35	200
24.	Tamil Nadu	239075	11668	1122	40803
25.	Tripura	1721	92	88	1060
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6749	1026	99	1531
27.	Uttarakhand	4389	898	670	398
28.	West Bengal	11625	1006	420	3743
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	1176	7	3	235
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Delhi	21836	509	13	5442
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Puducherry	9002	1945	Nil	4182

Representation of women in judiciary

1922. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether empowering the SC, ST and women is high on Government's agenda;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has received any representation emphasizing the need to increase representation of women in judiciary especially in the Supreme Court;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) how Government contemplates to enhance their representation both in High Courts and in the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government has, however, addressed letters to the Chief Justices of the High Courts from time to time impressing upon them the need to locate persons from the Bar, belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and from amongst women, who may be suitable for appointment as High Court Judges.

Changes in Muslim personal law

1923. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Justice A.R. Lakshmanan Committee has criticized the trend of polygamy in muslim society and found it gravely faulty and in conflict with Islamic law in letter and spirit;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to effect changes in the muslim personal law; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The 18th Law Commission headed by Justice A.R. Lakshmanan in its 227th Report on 'Preventing Bigamy via Conversion to Islam — A proposal for giving Statutory Effect to Supreme Court Rulings' has observed that traditional understanding of the Muslim law on bigamy is gravely faulty and conflicts with the true Islamic law in letter and spirit. The said Report is available on the website of the Law Commission http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in. Since the subject matter of the said Report falls under List-III Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, comments/views of the State Governments and Union territory Administrations are solicited.

Review of outdated laws

1924. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has nearly 2000 archaic laws of old vintage but nearly two-thirds of them have not been used even once during the last sixty years;